

THE HEADLIGHT.

SOUTHWESTERN PUBLISHING CO.

Editor

SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1902.

The Wyoming admission bill passed the House on Thursday. An effort was made to strike out the female suffrage clause, but failed.

Sherman's anti-trust bill was on Thursday referred back to the committee for amendment, to report back to the Senate in twenty days.

The House of Representatives has voted that the World's Fair building shall be dedicated at Chicago Oct. 12th, 1872, and the Fair opened May 1st, 1893.

Cot. W. S. Fletcher has been appointed Adj. General of the Militia of the Territory, vice Col. Wynkoop, resigned to take the Wardenship of the Penitentiary.

A dispatch to the St. Louis Globe Democrat of the 28th says the Senate Judiciary committee has asked the President to withdraw the nomination of Judge Whiteman.

THE PAN-AMERICAN.

It has transpired that in debate on the report of the committee on customs union, the United States delegates, upon the authority of Secretary Blaine, offered full reciprocity with the Argentine Republic, the delegate for that country having advocated free trade. No offer of reciprocity was made by any other South American republic.

DEMOCRACY RUN MAD.

The earliest scheme for relief ever proposed from the existing depression in the agricultural industries, was by Senator Stanford, of California, the other day. He proposes to convert the public treasury into a great loan trust—taking mortgages on the farms of the country and advancing money thereon to the farmers.

As a fitting sarcasm upon this travesty on legislation, the New York Evening Post suggests that Congress fix an amount for which every citizen can issue his check as a legal tender. A more financial plan would be to authorize every voter to bond his property, or his debt if he has no property, in three or four per cent, with the government as security. This would relieve the poverty produced by Republican legislation and would put everybody on a financial equality as capitalists. It is curious that this more practical application of his financial idea of government duty did not occur to Senator Stanford.

It is a somewhat striking coincidence that schemes like this of Stanford's usually indicate the near approach of the end of the term of the member bringing them in, and that he desires a reelection. Stanford's term expires next 4th of March. His proposition is no compliment to the intelligence of his constituents.

A KEEPER KNOWN.

The Democrats of Illinois have inaugurated a movement in the politics of that state, which, if followed up, will not fail to institute a very important reform in National politics, and at a point where, of all others, reform is needed. They propose to introduce a system, or procedure, whereby U. S. Senators will be to all intents and purposes, and as fully as the President of the United States now is, nominated to general convention and chosen by the practically direct vote of the people—a process in which the nomination of senators in Convention shall be no instruction to the Legislature to be elected at the same time, precisely as the nomination of a candidate for President and the election of members of the Electoral College at the same time, constitutes a popular instruction to the college that they must select the candidate whose name heads the ticket upon which that college was elected.

By this method, the Legislature, so far as the election of U. S. Senators is concerned, acts simply as an Electoral College for the selection of the senator, to give effect to and register the decision of the people, precisely as in the case of the Presidency.

The abuses which have come during the past quarter of a century to cloud the process of electing U. S. Senators, have reached a point of public scandal that is

at once a shame to American politics and menace to good government. The U. S. Senate has come to be a corporation of millions, to which, as a rule, it is useless for any man who cannot count his dollars by the million, to aspire, and to say that the character of legislation, and of the general conduct of the affairs of the country, have taken on a condition analogous thereto, is putting it mildly.

The cause of this state of things is traceable directly to the method established by law for the election of those officials. The members of the Legislature, under the system as now administered, are practically responsible to no authority or tribunal for their votes for Senators. They are free to barter and combine, and it is too well known for successful dispute, that as a rule, Senatorial elections are the result of scheming combinations for personal political advantages or the satisfaction of personal favors or revenge, and too often of absolute, unaccounted purchases. As a rule, the people have quite as little choice in the selection of senators as could well be conceived.

Under the plan now proposed in Illinois, at least in a large degree, this condition of affairs will be remedied. The people, by the popular convention method of selecting candidates for the Senate as they do candidates for the Presidency, and then electing men to the Legislature thus instructed to vote accordingly, will possess a power of discipline over recalcitrants that few will dare disobey.

It will revolutionize the American Senate. It is comparatively easy to buy Legislatures. It is not easy to buy a popular verdict of the people of a whole state. Men will not be selected for membership of the highest deliberative body on earth because they have been successful above their fellows in accumulating dollars though they have never left their mark for good upon public affairs, but because of the popular appreciation of their fitness for public trust, and their ability to accomplish purposes of public good.

The American system of government is based upon a single idea—the rights of the individual citizen. That, in turn, is based upon and exemplified in another idea, or theory—local self-government. The United States Constitution deals with states. The states are the illustration and protectors of the personal right of the citizen.

For any other theory there is only one conclusion—centralism—and that means anarchy or despotism.

This method of selecting senators will preserve the Constitutional and traditional theory of our Federal system that the senate represents the state in its corporate capacity, as the House of Representatives represents it in its popular capacity, and satisfy the growing demand for a change in the Constitution and a reversal of that theory, by making the senate, for all essential representative purposes, as popular as well as a Federal body.

It will be a promising day of better things for America when this method of electing Senators shall become the established rule and custom.

LOOKS LIKE A JEREMY DIDDLE AFFAIR.

If the Pan-American Congress now in session in Washington could have been held, as it was invited, under a Democratic administration, there would have been a reasonable certainty of satisfactory results. The idea and logic of such a conference was in keeping with Democratic theories of government and doctrines of administration, but utterly antagonistic to the theories and doctrines of the Republican party.

The essential and moving purpose of that convention—the grand conception that proposed to make it what it must be, or nothing—a great inter-American Congress for the unification of the interests of all the nations of the American Hemisphere—has been apparently lost sight of, and it seems to have degenerated on our side, at least, into simply a Republican intrigue to commit the Central and South American Republics to the Republican party's doctrine of protective tariff isolation, or how not to do it, with the Republican subsidy cordial injected into it in explanation of the reason why it was not done. It is rapidly dawning upon the public perception that the

will be—nothing—that the labors of the mountain will bring forth simply a mouse—and a very tame and decrepit mouse at that.

The members of that convention have been enticed into our house by an invitation to covnants of reciprocity and international good fellowship, but, once in, are confronted with the Arab's demand for "backsheesh" in the form of prohibitory or protective tariff.

Invited here by an administration that sincerely desired to establish and firmly cement with them reciprocal relations of amity, trade, and general intercourse, the attitude, both of administration and Congress, in their propositions to extend and raise still higher the walls of prohibitive tariff non-intercourse, must strike them with a measure of astonishment that even their profuse language is incompetent of expression.

It must look to them a good deal like a Jeremy Diddle affair, in which they have been invited into the house of a friend to submit to a piece of gunkel, high-toned, diplomatic international robbery.

The United States ought to, and might largely control the trade and politics of the American Hemisphere, but the time for the fruition of all the schemes to that end has been indefinitely postponed by the narrow, selfish and schemes that have been thrust into the faces of this convention by the one dead Republican statesman that an insurmountable political destiny has permitted to represent the interests of this country in its deliberations.

A NEW CHAMPION.

About 17,000 men who believe that they were the youngest soldiers in the civil war have turned up, and now a new title to distinction is being fought for. A West Virginia man nearly 100 years old proudly avers that he was the oldest soldier in the war. The question now is, therefore, who was the oldest soldier of the war? It cannot be regarded as settled until some veteran of 150 or so produces himself.

It is said that Mr. Cleveland has refused the offer of an English concern to manage their business in this country at a salary of \$50,000 a year. Cleveland is not looking for a job, but he knows right where he can lay his hands on one that pays \$50,000 a year, with house rent and washing, is good for four years and will be vacated March 4th, 1893.—[Tucson Star.]

While the prospect of New Mexico becoming a state is daily diminishing, the knights of the Santa Fe ring and its subordinate rings, insist that the chances of statehood are growing brighter each day. Those of the land grabbing gang, who last winter strangled good legislation for the purpose of accomplishing personal gain, are the most ardent promoters of statehood, and if we mistake not, as far as immediate statehood is concerned, they will find that to defeat needed legislation and establish corrupt laws instead, will result in the exclusion of New Mexico as a state for some time to come. In other words, they will be smothered in their own corruption. [Chicago Black Hawk.]

It is now more than five months since the Pan-American congress convened, and while its members have traveled about extensively and been banqueted and talked at in all our large cities, nothing has really been accomplished towards enlarging our foreign markets or building up trade by reciprocity. At Washington they have found that the present congress was bent upon increasing the duties on importations instead of reducing them and that subsidies and tariff favors was the sum of American munificence. Notwithstanding all the fine talk that has been indulged in, the men from Central and South America cannot fail to see that, under the existing tariff policy of the United States, it is impossible to establish a mutually beneficial trade between their country and ours, and they will return home convinced that their well meant efforts have availed nothing, and that the Pan-American congress has been an utter fiasco.—[El Paso Times.]

The Illinois state encampment G. A. R. has set a good example in voting down a resolution favoring the service pension bill. It is high time to call a halt to Tammerism.

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If you want to know what to buy, where to buy and when to buy, call on McKee & Washington.

WANTED!
One hundred bean stems at Hardy's Bakery.

WANTED.
A competent girl for general housework. Apply at Clark, Pierce & Co's.

Notice.
Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of County Commissioners to April 8th, 1902, for county printing for the year 1902 to April 1st, 1903. By order of the board, March 28th, 1902. A. H. Housman, Clerk.

Notice.
Sealed proposals with specifications and price will be received by the Board of County Commissioners in April 8th, 1902, for the printing of the U. S. Census for the year 1900. By order of the board, March 28th, 1902. A. H. Housman, Clerk.

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Notice of Publication.
Land Office at Las Cruces, N. M.: March 28, 1902.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Las Cruces, N. M., on April 18, 1902, viz: Henry Kiser of Hatcher, N. M., who made Homestead Application No. 1786 for lot 4, and R. E. H. of R. W. 14, Sec. 20, and Lot 1 and N. E. 1/4 of R. W. 14, Sec. 20, Tp. 18 N. of R. 10 West.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: J. E. Allen, T. Mayhew, Henry Kiser, Luke Wilder, H. Y. McKee, of Deming, N. M., Samuel P. McKee, Register.

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